A timber depot should be established at Kayancolam where ordinary timber of the kind which was in demand among common people should be stocked for sale.

A veterinary hospital should be established at Kayancolam. No use could be derived from the present arrangement of a veterinary doctor staying at the place for a week in the month.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Irupooty, you speak of the extension of the road from the Karakattu junction west to the Catholic Church. The P. W. D. is not able to identify the road. The other roads will be taken up by the Road Board. The prvision of gutters is for the Municipality.

As there was no sale, the timber depot was abolished. However, I will ask the Conservator to enquire into the matter.

As regards the veterinary hospital, a veterinary hospital has been established at Mavelikara and I do not think you require one at Kayancolam as well.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 2 P. M.

**121. Hardships of the Jenmies of North Travancore and the means of remedying them.**

MR. KESAVAN KESAVAN NAMBUTIRI (*Member, Jenmies, Kottayam Division*) said that in the last Settlement certain *kanapattom* lands were treated as *Pandarapattom* lands for the mere reason that the Ozhukus were missing and *pattas* were issued accordingly to the *Jenmies*. The tax on these lands was being realised from the *Jenmies*. This was very hard. From very olden days it was the usual practice in this country to realise land tax from the mortgagee who was in possession of the land. Lands transferred by the *Jenmi* on *Kanapattom* to the tenant stood on the same footing as mortgaged lands and there was no legal objection to realise the tax on such lands from the tenant. A temporary *Pokkuvaravu* should therefore be conducted at the beginning of each year with a view to ascertaining the tenants from whom taxes were due and also for realising such tax from them. The *pokkuvaravu* might be done on the basis of statements to be furnished by the *Jenmies*, showing the extent of the lands, the name of the tenant, the amount of the tax etc. In case the tenant defaulted payment of the tax, his *Kanom* right should first be proceeded against.

Another grievance of the *Jenmies* was in respect of lands which were by mistake treated as *pandarapattom* in the Settlement, but which the *Jenmies* had by recourse to Civil Courts got declared as *jenmom* lands. In the case of these lands, the Land Revenue Department altered the *tharam* of the lands, as soon as they were declared *jenmom* lands, and assessed them very heavily. They sought also to recover the dues on the lands in respect of all the preceding years at this high rate. This was a very inequitable procedure. Besides, when such lands were in the possession of the tenants, they should be made to pay a rateable portion of the tax.

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Malayala Brahmins should be given preference for appointments in the Devaswom Department. They were better qualified than others for holding appointments in this Department.

There were several Ayurvedic Physicians of great reputation like the Cheerattamon Moossu and the Vaikara Moossu among the Malayala Brahmins. The immense services rendered by these Vaidyans to the public should be appreciated and all encouragement rendered to them by Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesavan Nambutiri, in regard to your first representation, what you say amounts to this. You say that you as a Jenmi have ownership rights over the land but that your rents should be recovered from your tenants by the Government simply because of certain unauthorised acts done by jenmies originally by which they gave away the lands on kanom. You cannot expect to get all the benefits of ownership and leave to Government the difficult task of collecting the rent from your tenants. If you want the rights of ownership you must also shoulder the labour of realising your dues from your tenants.

Your next point also touched upon the same question, viz., the case of assessment of land treated as Pandarapattom at the time of the Settlement but subsequently recovered by the jenmies from the Sirkar by recourse to civil courts. In the case of these lands the Karampathippu Rules are being applied. There are definite rules laid down in G. O. No. 67/25 dated 17th January 1925. These Rules must remain and if you notice any particular instance where the Rules have been misapplied you may bring it to the notice of Government and then each case will be considered on its merits.

Malayala Brahmins, as they advance in education will, I have no doubt, qualify themselves for Government appointments and in due course receive such appointments as they are qualified for. I am glad to see that already a beginning has been made. There are several Nambutiris now in Government posts; and I am sure, as I said, as they progress in education the number will increase.

In regard to the Devaswom Department, I shall have your representation sent to that department.

As regards the Ayurveda system as practised by the Nambutiries, the Ayurvedic system is now receiving considerable help and encouragement at the hands of Government and as far as I know, it will continue to receive this help and encouragement.

### 122. Needs of Haripad.

MR. A. V. PADMANABHA IYER (*Member, Municipal Council, Haripad*) said that the Danapadi canal was a canal connecting the Kayancolam backwaters with the rivers to the north of Kartikapalli. It was the only water-course in the town. All kinds of articles had to be brought to and taken from the town by boat through this canal.

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